

~~At~~ The publication of this issue commenced
at 6:35 p.m.

The China Mail.
HONGKONG, WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 27, 1897.

In the month of December we published a contributed article animadverting on Japanese administration in Formosa. Our correspondent, who has an intimate acquaintance of Formosa and who has had special opportunities for observing the effects of Japanese rule on the island

In the month of December we published a contributed article admiringly on Japanese administration in Formosa. Our correspondent, who has an intimate acquaintance of Formosa and who has had special opportunities for observing the effects of Japanese rule on the island, passed severe strictures upon the Japanese. Corroborated as our correspondent's statements were by other gentlemen who were or had been in Formosa, we fully believed them to be a correct statement of the condition of Formosa under the early rule of the Japanese, but we are pleased to learn from a Formosa traveller who passed through Hongkong a day or two ago that matters have improved considerably since although they have not yet reached a state that can be considered satisfactory by persons accustomed to the enlightened administration of the leading European nations. We are willing to believe that the Japanese higher officials meant well in Formosa and that they were desirous of obtaining the greatest possible benefit from their new possession, and that they wished to deal fairly, honestly and humanely with the

different races inhabiting the island at the same time of the cession to Japan. At the same time, it is useless to assert, as the *Yokozetsu* press of Japan has asserted over and over again, that the wishes and orders of the Japanese Government were obeyed in every particular. Admitting for the sake of argument that no territory can be taken over by a new Power without a greater amount of friction between the rulers and the ruled, we have no reason to disbelieve the reiterated statements of unbiased and uninterested foreigners that the Japanese officials and soldiery did commit excesses in Formosa altogether antagonistic to their noisy claims for recognition as a highly civilized Power. The *Tokyo* Yomiuri newspaper *Yorozutsu Choko*, which publishes an English section three times a week, or the 10th instant did our correspondent, that

honour of attacking him in most virulent
if frequently misspelt English. The
Yorodu is of opinion that the *Chin
Mail* article, "evidently penned by a bitter
opponent of our country (Japan), was based
on the charges already time and again
proved maliciously baseless: of flagrant
maladministration in Formosa, high-handed
and cruelly to the aboriginal peoples and
Chinese residents, and general mismanag-
ement all round." Our Japanese contem-
porary proceeds to submit the charges
correspondent brought against the Japanese
officials and soldiers; it admits that "we
have not a word to say in defence of the
behaviour of the majority of the first batch
of officials sent to our latest possession";
it admits that "incorrigibles have been

cashed, weak officials severely repro-
manded, and a far more wholesome
tone given to the work and workers'.
He admits also that 'there may have been
local instances of excess.' So far, there-
fore, there does not appear to be much
variance between our correspondent and
the *Yorokuzu Choho*. One criticism is writ-
ten by a foreigner and is published in
Hongkong newspaper; the other is penned
by a Japanese subject and is published in
a Tokio newspaper. One would imagine
where there was so little difference on so
many points there would at least be
similarity in the deductions of the writers.
But the *Yorokuzu* is above all ordinary
rules of criticism. We have no desire
to defend our correspondent, who never
relies to our Japanese contemporaries

criticism, if he considers it worth the trouble; but we may venture to point out to the *Yorodzu* that it is possible to criticise particular instances without making a wholesale condemnation. Whatever may be said now by Japanese newspapers or by apologists subsidised by Japan, there is scarcely any question by those acquainted with the inner history of recent events in Formosa that the rebellion was provoked by the lust and brutality of the Japanese soldiers and the "incorrigible" first-latch of Japanese officials, who, with absolute impunity, committed the most heinous crimes. The Government, proceeded to disorganize the wretched inhabitants of the island and treat them in a manner totally at variance with the dictates of humanity and the spirit of modern civilisation. It is not for the *Yorodzu* to say that the strongest warranted criticism of our correspondent was directed against the whole of the Japanese nation. We believe there are clever, humane, sagacious, and far-seeing statesmen in Japan, and men and women in the beautiful country actuated by the highest and purest motives, who desire to live in peace with all men and seek to promote the country's welfare without recourse.

self-advertisement; and when the *Yokohama* accuses our correspondents of 'animus' and of writing 'outrageous calumnies' and distorts what he does say to read 'In a word we Japanese are hereby relegated to a barbarity and held up to scorn as unprogressive, illiberal, unopen, lawless and brutal' for what is said of our troops and officials applies indirectly to the whole nation; we cannot separate the one from the other; the *Yokohama* is guilty of an exaggeration which carries with it its own condemnation. It is cheap claptrap to call our correspondents 'animus'; it is childish and unworthy of our understanding *Yokohama* friends. Besides,

cashed, weak officials severely repro-
manded, and a far more wholesome
tone given to the work and workers'.
He admits also that 'there may have been
local instances of excess.' So far, there-
fore, there does not appear to be much
variance between our correspondent and
the *Yorokuzu Choho*. One criticism is writ-
ten by a foreigner and is published in
Hongkong newspaper; the other is penned
by a Japanese subject and is published in
a Tokio newspaper. One would imagine
where there was so little difference on so
many points there would at least be
similarity in the deductions of the writers.
But the *Yorokuzu* is above all ordinary
rules of criticism. We have no desire
to defend our correspondent, who never
relies to our Japanese contemporaries

criticism, if he considers it worth the trouble; but we may venture to point out to the *Yorodzu* that it is possible to criticise particular instances without making a wholesale condemnation. Whatever may be said now by Japanese newspapers or by apologists subsidised by Japan, there is scarcely any question by those acquainted with the inner history of recent events in Formosa that the rebellion was provoked by the lust and brutality of the Japanese soldiers and the "incorrigible" first-latch of Japanese officials, who, with absolute impunity, committed the most heinous crimes. The Government, proceeded to disorganize the wretched inhabitants of the island and treat them in a manner totally at variance with the dictates of humanity and the spirit of modern civilisation. It is not for the *Yorodzu* to say that the strongest warranted criticism of our correspondent was directed against the whole of the Japanese nation. We believe there are clever, humane, sagacious, and far-seeing statesmen in Japan, and men and women in the beautiful country actuated by the highest and purest motives, who desire to live in peace with all men and seek to promote the country's welfare without recourse.

self-advertisement; and when the *Yokohama* accuses our correspondents of 'animus' and of writing 'outrageous calumnies' and distorts what he does say to read 'In a word we Japanese are hereby relegated to a barbarity and held up to scorn as unprogressive, illiberal, unopen, lawless and brutal' for what is said of our troops and officials applies indirectly to the whole nation; we cannot separate the one from the other; the *Yokohama* is guilty of an exaggeration which carries with it its own condemnation. It is cheap claptrap to call our correspondents 'animus'; it is childish and unworthy of our understanding *Yokohama* friends. Besides,

cashed, weak officials severely repro-
manded, and a far more wholesome
tone given to the work and workers'.
He admits also that 'there may have been
local instances of excess.' So far, there-
fore, there does not appear to be much
variance between our correspondent and
the *Yorokuzu Choho*. One criticism is writ-
ten by a foreigner and is published in
Hongkong newspaper; the other is penned
by a Japanese subject and is published in
a Tokio newspaper. One would imagine
where there was so little difference on so
many points there would at least be
similarity in the deductions of the writers.
But the *Yorokuzu* is above all ordinary
rules of criticism. We have no desire
to defend our correspondent, who never
relies to our Japanese contemporaries

criticism, if he considers it worth the trouble; but we may venture to point out to the *Yorodzu* that it is possible to criticise particular instances without making a wholesale condemnation. Whatever may be said now by Japanese newspapers or by apologists subsidised by Japan, there is scarcely any question by those acquainted with the inner history of recent events in Formosa that the rebellion was provoked by the lust and brutality of the Japanese soldiers and the "incorrigible" first-latch of Japanese officials, who, with absolute impunity, committed the most heinous crimes. The Government, proceeded to disorganize the wretched inhabitants of the island and treat them in a manner totally at variance with the dictates of humanity and the spirit of modern civilisation. It is not for the *Yorodzu* to say that the strongest warranted criticism of our correspondent was directed against the whole of the Japanese nation. We believe there are clever, humane, sagacious, and far-seeing statesmen in Japan, and men and women in the beautiful country actuated by the highest and purest motives, who desire to live in peace with all men and seek to promote the country's welfare without recourse.

self-advertisement; and when the *Yokohama* accuses our correspondents of 'animus' and of writing 'outrageous calumnies' and distorts what he does say to read 'In a word we Japanese are hereby relegated to a barbarity and held up to scorn as unprogressive, illiberal, unopen, lawless and brutal' for what is said of our troops and officials applies indirectly to the whole nation; we cannot separate the one from the other; the *Yokohama* is guilty of an exaggeration which carries with it its own condemnation. It is cheap claptrap to call our correspondents 'animus'; it is childish and unworthy of our understanding *Yokohama* friends. Besides,

cashed, weak officials severely repro-
manded, and a far more wholesome
tone given to the work and workers'.
He admits also that 'there may have been
local instances of excess.' So far, there-
fore, there does not appear to be much
variance between our correspondent and
the *Yorokuzu Choho*. One criticism is writ-
ten by a foreigner and is published in
Hongkong newspaper; the other is penned
by a Japanese subject and is published in
a Tokio newspaper. One would imagine
where there was so little difference on so
many points there would at least be
similarity in the deductions of the writers.
But the *Yorokuzu* is above all ordinary
rules of criticism. We have no desire
to defend our correspondent, who never
relies to our Japanese contemporaries

cashed, weak officials severely repro-
manded, and a far more wholesome
tone given to the work and workers'.
He admits also that 'there may have been
local instances of excess.' So far, there-
fore, there does not appear to be much
variance between our correspondent and
the *Yorokuzu Choho*. One criticism is writ-
ten by a foreigner and is published in
Hongkong newspaper; the other is penned
by a Japanese subject and is published in
a Tokio newspaper. One would imagine
where there was so little difference on so
many points there would at least be
similarity in the deductions of the writers.
But the *Yorokuzu* is above all ordinary
rules of criticism. We have no desire
to defend our correspondent, who never
relies to our Japanese contemporaries

cashed, weak officials severely repro-
manded, and a far more wholesome
tone given to the work and workers'.
He admits also that 'there may have been
local instances of excess.' So far, there-
fore, there does not appear to be much
variance between our correspondent and
the *Yorokuzu Choho*. One criticism is writ-
ten by a foreigner and is published in
Hongkong newspaper; the other is penned
by a Japanese subject and is published in
a Tokio newspaper. One would imagine
where there was so little difference on so
many points there would at least be
similarity in the deductions of the writers.
But the *Yorokuzu* is above all ordinary
rules of criticism. We have no desire
to defend our correspondent, who never
relies to our Japanese contemporaries

criticism, if he considers it worth the trouble; but we may venture to point out to the *Yorodzu* that it is possible to criticise particular instances without making a wholesale condemnation. Whatever may be said now by Japanese newspapers or by apologists subsidised by Japan, there is scarcely any question by those acquainted with the inner history of recent events in Formosa that the rebellion was provoked by the lust and brutality of the Japanese soldiers and the "incorrigible" first-latch of Japanese officials, who, with absolute impunity, committed the most heinous crimes. The Government, proceeded to disorganize the wretched inhabitants of the island and treat them in a manner totally at variance with the dictates of humanity and the spirit of modern civilisation. It is not for the *Yorodzu* to say that the strongest warranted criticism of our correspondent was directed against the whole of the Japanese nation. We believe there are clever, humane, sagacious, and far-seeing statesmen in Japan, and men and women in the beautiful country actuated by the highest and purest motives, who desire to live in peace with all men and seek to promote the country's welfare without recourse.

self-advertisement; and when the *Yokohama* accuses our correspondents of 'animus' and of writing 'outrageous calumnies' and distorts what he does say to read 'In a word we Japanese are hereby relegated to a barbarity and held up to scorn as unprogressive, illiberal, unopen, lawless and brutal' for what is said of our troops and officials applies indirectly to the whole nation; we cannot separate the one from the other; the *Yokohama* is guilty of an exaggeration which carries with it its own condemnation. It is cheap claptrap to call our correspondents 'animus'; it is childish and unworthy of our understanding *Yokohama* friends. Besides,

THE TRUTH ABOUT OUR FIRST
LITTLE WAR WITH CHINA.

downward policy [of truckling to Chinese pretensions] bears the malodorous name of the 'opium war'; conveying an impression that it was caused by England for the sake

that it was urged by England for the sole purpose of compelling the Chinese to keep an open market for that product of her Indian poppy-fields. Nothing could be more erroneous. Grievances had been accumulating such as self-respecting people cannot endure for ever. 'For one hundred and fifty years, up to the year 1842,' says Dr Williams, 'the leading grievances which that proclamation were annually issued by the Government accusing foreigners of horrible crimes.' In 1816 a British Ambassador had been refused all audience by the Emperor because he

[illegible]

opium. The drug was already contraband by Imperial decree; England had made no protest; nor would she have lifted a finger to protect her people in their smuggling trade if the Chinese cruisers had driven them from the coast. But when Commissioner Lin issued commands to the *Qoon* as a *Vassal of China*, and treated her subjects with unjustifiable violence, the question entered upon another phase. The opium was stored on ships that lay outside among the islands, but its owners were in Canton. Without taking the trouble to identify them, the Commissioner surrounded the factories with a cordon of soldiers and threatened the whole foreign community

with death if their opium was not surrendered by a fixed date. To give them an idea of what they had to expect, a native opium-smuggler had shortly before been put to death in an open spot in front of the factories.'

NEW PIANO and Organ Repairing Material and Machinery just to hand ; also the latest Music. W. Robinson & Co.

As the Tobacco Monopoly Law is to come into force in Japan on the 1st January, 1898, the estimate of working expenses is provided for in the Budget for 1898, the amount being 522,454 yen, in addition to the cost of establishment of offices and construction of warehouses, estimated at 5,083,300 yen, and 4,000,000 yen for the first year. The value of the leaf tobacco to be produced in the first year is estimated at 1,000,000,000 yen (from 1st January to the 31st March, 1898) is estimated at 4,000,348 yen and the value of leaf to be sold at 1,984,793 yen. The quantity of

The Hongkong Times.

The Table given below has been compiled by the Nautical Almanac Office in London from the results of the Japanese whaling vessels.

The zero of the table is Low Water Ordinary Spring Tides, which has been found to be 2 feet below mean sea level.

— 25th Jan. to 3rd February.

HIGH WATER.			LOW WATER.		
Day of Week.	Day of Month.	Hongkong Mean Time.	Height.	Hongkong Mean Time.	Height.
Day	28	h m 1 50	ft. in. 1 0	h m 1 50	ft. in. 1 0

Tr.	28	m	6 18	1 9	m	0 58	-1 0
at.	30	m	5 12	1 11	m	10 48	1 9
ma,	31	m	8 5	0 5	m	11 45	-1 5
son.	1	m	7 41	5 7	m	9 11	-1 7
use.	2	m	10 13	3 1	m	8 10	1 7
		m	8 29	0 6	m	11 42	-1 5
		m	10 43	3 2	m	3 41	1 5

Feb.	8	9 15 a	5 3	2 30 a	1 1
		m 11 9	2 5	m 4 2 a	— 5
		0 09 a	0 1	8 27 a	0 10

Hongkong Register.

	Previous	On date	at	at
	14 p.m.	10 a.m.	11 a.m.	11 a.m.
Barometer	30.68	30.65	30.64	30.64

	63	68	67
temperature	63	68	67
humidity	68	64	80
direction of Wind	ENE	ENE	E
force	2	3	4
weather	b	o	o
rain			

Highest open air temperature on the 9th..... 68
 Lowest open air temperature on the 10th..... 63

B. O. FERG, Public Assistant,
 Hongkong Observatory, Jan. 27, 1897.
Temperature.
 (Taken at Messrs Balcones & Co.'s
 Premises, Queen's Road.)
 HONGKONG, January 27, 1897.
 THERMOMETER— 9 A.M., ... 29.93
 Do. 1 P.M., ... 29.68
 Do. 4 P.M., ... 29.86

Barometer	3 A.M.	64
Do.	1 P.M.	66
Do.	4 P.M.	65
Do.	(Wet bulb) 6 A.M.	61
Do.	Do. 1 P.M.	65
Do.	Do. 4 P.M.	62
Do. Maximum		66
Do. Minimum		63

Qualification.

Remond, J. Enry 27, 1897.

PIUM—New Pointe, cash...	683
" Old " cash...	680
" New Bonares, cash...	670
" Old " cash...	710
" Old Malwa, credit...	710
Allowance, Teela...	4/48
" Old Malwa, credit...	77
Allowance, Teela...	48/64
Prasanna, Dity, cash...	—
Allowance, Teela...	—
Purnau, Ditor tyu	16/700

NOTICES TO CONSIGNEES.

THE PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL
STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY'S
STEAMER CANTON.

FROM ANTWERP, LONDON AND
STRAITS.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo by the above-
named Vessel are hereby informed
that their Goods are being landed
and placed at their risk in the Hongkong
and Kowloon Wharves and Godown
Company's Godowns at Kowloon, where each
consignment will be sorted out Mark by Mark
and delivery can be obtained as soon as the
Goods are landed.

This Vessel brings on Cargo:—
From Italy, &c. &c. Suez. From
Marseilles, &c. &c. Suez.

Optional Goods will be landed here
unless instructions are given to the contrary
before 4 p.m. To-day.

Goods not cleared by the 31st January,
at 4 p.m., will be subject to rent.
No Fire Insurance will be effected by me
in any case whatever.

All Damaged Packages must be left in
the Godown and a certificate of the damage
obtained from the Godown Company within
ten days after the vessel's arrival here, after
which no Claims will be recognized.

H. A. RITCHIE,
Superintendent.

Hongkong, January 25, 1897. 175

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL
STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY'S
STEAMER BRINDISI.

FROM BOMBAY AND STRAITS.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo by the above-
named Vessel are hereby informed
that their Goods are being landed
and placed at their risk in the Hongkong
and Kowloon Wharves and Godown
Company's Godowns at Kowloon, where each
consignment will be sorted out Mark by Mark
and delivery can be obtained as soon as the
Goods are landed.

Goods not cleared by the 28th Instant,
at 4 p.m., will be subject to rent.
No Fire Insurance will be effected by me
in any case whatever.

All Damaged Packages must be left in
the Godown and a certificate of the damage
obtained from the Godown Company within
ten days after the vessel's arrival here, after
which no Claims will be recognized.

H. A. RITCHIE,
Superintendent.

Hongkong, January 22, 1897. 129

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL
STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY'S
STEAMER RAVENNA.

FROM BOMBAY, COLOMBO AND
STRAITS.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo by the above-
named Vessel are hereby informed
that their Goods are being landed
and placed at their risk in the Hongkong
and Kowloon Wharves and Godown
Company's Godowns at Kowloon, where each
consignment will be sorted out Mark by Mark
and delivery can be obtained as soon as the
Goods are landed.

Goods not cleared by the 28th Instant,
at 4 p.m., will be subject to rent.
No Fire Insurance will be effected by me
in any case whatever.

All Damaged Packages must be left in
the Godown and a certificate of the damage
obtained from the Godown Company within
ten days after the vessel's arrival here, after
which no Claims will be recognized.

H. A. RITCHIE,
Superintendent.

Hongkong, January 23, 1897. 165

THE CHINA MUTUAL STEAM
NAVIGATION COMPANY,
LIMITED.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL,
AND SINGAPORE.

THE Company's Steamship *Opach*,
having arrived from the above Ports,
Consignees of Cargo and Passengers are
informed that their Goods are being landed
and placed at their risk in the Hongkong
and Kowloon Wharves and Godown
Company's Godowns at Kowloon, where each
consignment will be sorted out Mark by Mark
and delivery can be obtained as soon as the
Goods are landed.

No Claims will be admitted after the
Goods have left in the Godown, and all
Claims must be sent to the Office of the
Undersigned before Noon on the 28th
Instant, or they will not be recognized.

All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods
are to be left in the Godown, where they will
be examined on Thursday, the 28th Inst.,
at 3 p.m.

No Fire Insurance has been effected, and
any Goods remaining in the Godown after the
28th Instant, will be subject to rent.
Optional Cargo will be forwarded unless
notice to the contrary be given before
Noon, To-day.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by
HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.,
Agents.

Hongkong, January 21, 1897. 149

GRIMAULT'S SYRUP •
OF
HYPO-PHOSPHITE OF LIME

FOR DISEASES OF THE CHEST

All suffering from Catarrh, Con-
sumption, Obsolete Coughs, or
Colds and those affected with diseases
of the Chest, Lungs and Bronchial
Tubes, should take

GRIMAULT'S SYRUP OF HYPO-PHOSPHITE OF LIME

Prescribed by the leading medical authori-
ties in all countries for the last twenty
years with the greatest success, it
continues to retain its reputation where
all other medicines have failed.

GRIMAULT'S SYRUP immediately arrests
the Cough, Spitting of blood and Night-
sweats, and the Appetite improves rap-
idly—a fact soon demonstrated by an in-
crease of weight and healthy appearance.

GRIMAULT'S SYRUP has a rose colour,
and is sold in flat oval bottles. Beware
of Imitations.

GRIMAULT & Co., Paris, Sole Proprietors

Sole Agents for A. S. Watson & Co., Chemists

Shipping.

Steamers.

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP COMPANY,
LIMITED.

FOR SWATOW, AMOY AND TAMSUI.

The Co.'s Steamship *Haiman*,
will be despatched for the above
Ports TO-MORROW, the 28th Instant,
at Daylight.

For Freight or Passage, apply to
DOUGLAS LARRAIK & Co.,
General Managers.

Hongkong, January 27, 1897. 179

FOR SINGAPORE, HAYRE AND
HAMBURG.

(Calling at NAPLES for landing Passengers
if sufficient inducement offers).

(Taking Cargo at through rates to
ANTWERP, AMSTERDAM, ROTTER-
DAM, LISBON, OPORTO, LONDON,
LIVERPOOL AND BREMEN.)

The Steamship *Prigga*,
Captain F. Jager, will
be despatched for the above
Ports TO-MORROW, the 28th Inst.,
at Daylight.

This Steamer has superior Accommoda-
tion for First and Second Class Passengers,
and carries a Doctor and a Stewardess.

For Freight or Passage, apply to
SIEBSEN & Co.,
Agents.

Hongkong, January 27, 1897. 189

FOR NEW YORK VIA SUEZ CANAL.

(To follow the S.S. *Adriatic*, *Cloverhill*, and
Adriatic.)

The Steamship *Morven*,
Captain ELLIS, will be
despatched on or about
the 28th January, 1897.

For Freight or Passage, apply to
SHEWAN, TOMES & Co.,
Agents.

Hongkong, January 26, 1897. 116

CHINA NAVIGATION COMPANY,
LIMITED.

FOR PORT DARWIN, QUEENSLAND
PORTS, SYDNEY & MELBOURNE.

The Co.'s Steamship *Changha*,
Captain WILLIAMS, will
be despatched on MON-
DAY, the 1st February, at 4 p.m.

The attention of Passengers is directed
to the Superior Accommodation offered
by this Steamer. First-class Saloon
is situated forward of the Engines.
A Refrigerating Chamber ensures the
supply of Fresh Provisions during the
entire voyage. A fully-qualified Surgeon
is carried, and the Vessel is fitted through-
out with Electric Light.

For Freight or Passage, apply to
BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
Agents.

Hongkong, January 27, 1897. 162

OCEAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

FOR LONDON, VIA SUEZ CANAL.

The Co.'s Steamship *Myrmidon*,
Captain GARDNER, will be
despatched on MONDAY, the 1st
February.

For Freight or Passage, apply to
BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
Agents.

Hongkong, January 16, 1897. 124

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

JAPAN-EUROPE LINE.

MONTHLY SERVICE.

FOR SINGAPORE, COLOMBO, PORT
SAID, MARSEILLES, LONDON,
AND ANTWERP.

The Co.'s Chartered S.S.
Strathgairn,
Captain BATHURST, will
be despatched for the above
Ports on SATURDAY, the 6th February, at 5
p.m.

For Freight or Passage, apply to
NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA,
Agents.

Hongkong, January 14, 1897. 110

FOR NEW YORK VIA SUEZ CANAL.

The Steamship *Port Adelaide*,
will be despatched for the
above Ports on or about
5th February, 1897.

S. S. *Enrygia*, to sail about 22nd Feb., 1897.

S. S. *Strathgairn*, to sail about 7th March,
1897.

S. S. *Macduff*, to sail about 22nd March,
1897.

For Freight or Passage, apply to
DODWELL, CARROLL & Co.,
Agents.

Hongkong, January 23, 1897. 2502

THE OREGON RAILWAY AND
NAVIGATION COMPANY'S
PACIFIC STEAMSHIP LINE.

CHINA AND JAPAN.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG, 1897.

(Subject to Alteration.)

Monmouthshire | Saturday | 13th February.

TAKING PASSENGERS AND CARGO FOR UNITED
STATES AND CANADA AT THROUGH RATES.

The Steamship *Monmouthshire*,
will be despatched hence
for VICTORIA, B.O.,
and PORTLAND, OREGON, via KOBÉ
and YOKOHAMA, on SATURDAY, the
13th February.

Consular Invoices of Goods for United
States Points should be in QUADRUPLES,
and one Copy must be sent forward by
the Steamer to the care of the GANEX
EXPORT AGENT, Oregon Railway and
Navigation Co., Portland, Oregon.

For further information as to Passage and
Freight, apply to
SHEWAN, TOMES & Co.,
Agents.

Hongkong, January 21, 1897. 144

Shipping.

Steamers.

FOR SINGAPORE, MARSEILLES,
HAYRE AND HAMBURG.

(Calling at NAPLES for landing Passengers
if sufficient inducement offers).

(Taking Cargo at through rates to
ANTWERP, AMSTERDAM, ROTTER-
DAM, LISBON, OPORTO, LONDON,
LIVERPOOL AND BREMEN.)

The Steamship *Senta*,
Captain Voss, will be
despatched for the above
Ports on SATURDAY, the 6th February,
at 5 p.m.

This Steamer has superior Accommoda-
tion for First and Second Class Passengers
and carries a Doctor and a Stewardess.

For Freight or Passage, apply to
SIEBSEN & Co.,
Agents.

Hongkong, January 25, 1897. 178

Sailing Vessels.

FOR NEW YORK.

The S.S. L.I. American Barque
Penobscot,
Capt. MacLennan, will load here
for the above Port, and will have
quick dispatch.

For Freight, apply to
ARNOLD, KARBURG & Co.,
Agents.

Hongkong, November 30, 1896. 2408

NOTICE TO SHIPPERS.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO.

The 100 A.L. Iron 4-mast
British Barque
Matterhorn,
Captain J. WILLIAMS, will soon
be ready to load for the above Port and will
have quick dispatch.

For Freight, apply to
MELOHERS & Co.,
Agents.

Hongkong, November 23, 1896. 2399

FOR SAN FRANCISCO.

The British Barque
Sumbava,
Rehner, Master, will load
here for the above Port, and
will have quick dispatch.

For Freight, apply to
SHEWAN, TOMES & Co.,
Agents.

Hongkong, December 7, 1896. 2471

Mails.

STRAITS FOR

STRAITS, CRYLON, AUSTRALIA,
INDIA, ADEN, EGYPT,
MEDITERRANEAN PORTS,
PLYMOUTH AND LONDON.

Through Bills of Lading issued for BATA-
VIA, PERSIAN GULF, CONTIN-
ENTAL AND AMERICAN PORTS.

THE Steamship *ROSETTA*, Captain F.
N. TILLARD, carrying Her Majesty's
Mail, will be despatched from this
for BOMBAY, do, TO-MORROW, the
28th January, 1897, at Noon, taking Pas-
sengers and Cargo for the above Ports.

Silk and Valuable Mail Cargo for France,
and Tea for London (under arrangement)
will be transhipped, at Colombo into a
steamer proceeding direct to Marseilles and
London.

Parcels will be received at this Office
until 4 p.m. on the day before sailing. The
contents and value of all packages are
required.

Shippers are particularly requested to
note the terms and conditions of the Com-
pany's Bills of Lading.

For further Particulars, apply to
H. A. RITCHIE,
Superintendent.

P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Office,
Hongkong, January 27, 1897. 111

NOTICE.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES
MARITIMES.

PAQUEBOTS POSTE FRANÇAIS.

STEAM FOR

SAIGON, SINGAPORE, BATAVIA,
COLOMBO, BOMBAY, ADEN,
EGYPT, MARSEILLES,
MEDITERRANEAN AND
BLACK SEA PORTS; LONDON,
HAYRE AND BORDEAUX.

ALSO

PORTS OF BRAZIL & RIVER PLATE.

ON WEDNESDAY, the 3rd February,
at Noon, the Company's Steamship
SYDNEY, Captain ADRIEN, with
MAILS, PASSENGERS, SPECIE, and
CARGO, will leave the Port for MAR-
SEILLES via BOMBAY.

This Steamer connects at COLOMBO
with the S.S. *Polydora*, which vessel takes
on her Passengers and Mails, leaving that
Port on the 14th Feb., direct to SUEZ,
PORT SAID AND MARSEILLES.

Cargo and Specie will be registered for
London as well as for Marseilles, and ac-
cepted in transit through Marseilles for the
principal places of Europe.

Shipping Orders will be granted till
Noon.

Cargo will be received on board until 4
p.m. Specie and Parcels until 3 p.m. on
the 3rd February. (Parcels must be
sent on board; they must be left at the
Agency's Office.)

Contents and value of Packages are re-
quired.

For further particulars, apply at the
Company's Office.

G. DE CHAMPEAUX,
Agent.

Hongkong, January 24, 1897. 148

Mails.

Occidental & Oriental Steam-
Ship Company.

TAKING CARGO AND PASSENGERS
TO JAPAN, THE UNITED
STATES, MEXICO, CENTRAL AND
SOUTH AMERICA, AND EUROPE,
VIA

THE OVERLAND RAILWAYS,
AND

ATLANTIC & OTHER CONNECTING
STEAMERS.

VIA INLAND SEA OF JAPAN AND
HONOLULU.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.

Belgia (via Shanghai, Kobe,
Inland Sea, Yokohama and Honolulu)
On SATURDAY, Feb. 4,
at noon.

Tuesday, Feb. 23,
at noon.

Saturday, March 13,
at noon.

THE Steamship *Belgia* will be
despatched for SAN FRANCISCO,
via SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBÉ,
INLAND SEA, YOKOHAMA AND HONO-
LULU, on THURSDAY, the 4th February,
at Noon.

Steamers of this line pass through the
INLAND SEA OF JAPAN and call at
HONOLULU, and passengers are allowed to
break their journey at any point en route.

Through Passengers Tickets granted to
England, France, and Germany by all trans-
Atlantic lines of Steamers, and to the prin-
cipal cities of the United States or Canada.
Rates and particulars of the various routes
may be obtained upon application.

Special rates (first class only) are granted
to Missionaries, members of the Naval,
Military, Diplomatic, and Civil Service,
to European officials in service of China
and Japan, and to Government officials and
their families.

Passengers who have paid full fare, re-
embarking at San Francisco for China or
Japan (or vice versa) within one year, will
be allowed a discount of 10 per cent. This
allowance does not apply to through fares
from China and Japan to Europe.

All Parcel Packages should be marked to
address in full; and same will be received
at the Company's Office until 5 p.m. on the
day previous to sailing.

Consular Invoices to accompany Cargo
despatched to points beyond San Francisco,
should be sent to the Agency of the
Company's Offices, addressed to the Col-
lector of Customs, San Francisco.

For further information as to Freight
or Passage, apply to the Agency of the
Company, No. 7, Prince Street.

J. S. VAN BUREN,
Agent.

Hongkong, January 16, 1897. 123

U. S. Mail Line.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP
COMPANY.

VIA INLAND SEA OF JAPAN AND
HONOLULU.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.

Peru (via Shanghai, Kobe,
Inland Sea, Yokohama and Honolulu)
On SATURDAY, Feb. 13,
at noon.

Tuesday, March 2,
at noon.

Tuesday, March 23,
at noon.

THE U.S. Mail Steamship *PERU*
will be despatched for SAN FRAN-
CISCO, via SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI,
KOBÉ, INLAND SEA, YOKOHAMA AND
HONOLULU, on SATURDAY, the 13th
February, at Noon, taking Passengers and
Cargo for the United States, and
Europe.

Steamers of this line pass through the
INLAND SEA OF JAPAN, and call at
HONOLULU, and passengers are allowed
to break their journey at any point en route.

Through Passage Tickets granted to
England, France, and Germany by all trans-
Atlantic lines of Steamers, and to the prin-
cipal cities of the United States or Canada.
Rates may be obtained on applica-
tion.

Passengers holding through ORDERS TO
EUROPE have the choice of the Overland
Rail routes from San Francisco, including
the SOUTHERN PACIFIC, CENTRAL
PACIFIC, UNION PACIFIC, DENVER
AND RIO GRANDE, and the CANA-
DIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY, on payment
of \$1 in addition to the regular tariff rates.

Passengers holding orders FOR OVER-
LAND TRIP, to the United States have,
between San Francisco and Chicago, the
option of the SOUTHERN PACIFIC,
CENTRAL PACIFIC, UNION PACIFIC,
DENVER AND RIO GRANDE, and other
connecting Railways, and from Chi-
cago to destination, the choice of direct
lines.

Particulars of the various routes can be
had on application.

Special rates (first class only) are granted
to Missionaries, members of the Naval,
Military, Diplomatic, and Civil Service,
to European officials in service of China
and Japan, and to Government officials and
their families.

Through Bills of Lading issued for trans-
shipment to Yokohama and other Japan
Ports, to San Francisco, to Atlantic and
Inland Cities of the United States, via
Overland Railway, to Havana, Trinidad,
and Demerara, and to ports in Mexico,
Central and South America, by the Com-
pany's and connecting Steamers.

Freight will be received on board until 4
p.m. on the day previous to sailing. Parcel
Packages will be received at the office until
5 p.m. same day; all Parcel Packages
should be marked to address in full; value
of same is required.

Consular Invoices to accompany Cargo
despatched to points beyond San Francisco
in the United States, should be sent to the
Company's Office in San Francisco, ad-
dressed to the Collector of Customs at San
Francisco.

For further information as to Passage
and Freight, apply to the Agency of the
Company, No. 7, Prince Street.

J. S. VAN BUREN,
Agent.

Hongkong, January 25, 1897. 155

Mails.

NORDDEUTSCHER LOYD.

HONGKONG MARKET PRICES.

Corrected to Saturday, January 23, 1897.

At 1020 Cash per Dollar Mexican.

Paica. Chinese Names.

Highest, Lowest, Cash, Cash.

Butcher Meat.

Paica.	Chinese Names.
Bacon, English, lb.	來路烟猪肉
" Am. Sugar cured, 320	花旗烟猪肉
" Poochow, 220	福州烟猪肉
" Japan, cured, 140	日本烟猪肉
Beef, sirloin & prime cut, catty 140	尾能扒
" Corned, 140	鹹牛肉
" Roast, 140	燒牛肉
" Soup, 100	湯牛肉
" Steak, 140	牛肉切
Bullock's Brains, per set 60 50	牛腦
" Tongue fresh, each 350	牛舌
" " sorted, 500	牛頭
" Heart, 150	牛心
" Hump, Salt, catty 140	牛肩
" Feet, each 60 50	牛蹄
" Kidneys, 80	牛腰
" Tail, 100	牛尾
" Liver, catty 70	牛肝
" Tripe (undressed) catty 60 60	牛肚
Calves Head and Feet, set 500	牛仔頭脚
Hams, American, lb. 340	花旗火腿
" Chinese, 420	金華火腿
" English, New, 260	米路火腿
" Japan cured, 180	上海火腿
" Shanghai, 180	李坤背
Mutton Chop, 150	羊腩
" Leg, 120	羊手
" Shoulder, 120	羊手
Pigs' Chittlings, catty 70 60	豬鬃
" Feet, 110	豬蹄
" Fry, 160	豬雜
" Head, each 600 450	豬頭
" Heart, 60 40	豬心
" Kidneys, pair 70	豬腰
" Liver, lb. 160	豬肝
Pork Chop, catty 160	豬排
" Corned, 180	鹹猪肉
" Leg, 180	豬腿
" Fat or Lard, 140	豬油
Sheep's Head and Feet, set 350	羊頭脚
" Heart, each 60 40	羊心
" Kidneys, 70	羊腰
" Liver, lb. 150 140	羊肝
Sucking Pigs, each \$1.75 \$1.25	生牛油
Suet, Beef, lb. 110	生牛油
" Mutton, 100	生牛油
Veal, catty 130	生牛油

Poultry.

Paica.	Chinese Names.
Chicken, catty 200	雞仔
" Capons, 250	雞
" Ducks, 150	鴨
" Doves, each 110	鴿
" Eggs, Hen, doz. 110	雞蛋
" Duck, 110	鴨蛋
" Fowls, catty 120	雞
" Geese, 150	鴨
" Hares, each 450	兔
" Mink Deer, \$3.00	黃頭
" Partridges, 550	白鷄
" Pigeons, 170	白鷄
" Pheasants, brace \$1.00	上海山雞
" Rice Birds, doz. 100	禾雀
" Quail, each 100	沙雞
" Snipe, 170	火雞
" Turkeys, Cook, catty 850	火雞
" " Hen, 450	水鴨
" Teal, each 280	上海水鴨
" Wild Ducks, pair 800	海鴨

Fish.

Paica.	Chinese Names.
Barbel, catty 180	加魚
" Bream, 80	鱸魚
" Bombay Ducks, 100 pieces 200	魚
" Otter Fresh Water Fish, catty 90	魚
" Carp, 90	魚
" Catfish, 140	魚
" Codfish, Salt, 140	魚
" Crab, 100	蟹
" Cuttle Fish, 100	魚
" Dab, 80	魚
" Dace, 80	魚
" Dog Fish, 200	魚
" Eels, Conger, 200	魚
" Eels, Yellow, 200	魚
" File Fish, 200	魚
" Frog, 80	魚
" Fresh Fish, 80	魚
" Grouper, 100	魚
" Gudgeon, 80	魚
" Gurnard, 80	魚
" Herrings, 100	魚
" " smoked, box 90	魚
" Halibut, catty 90	魚
" Labrus, 110	魚
" Loach, 110	魚
" Lobsters, 110	魚
" Monkfish, 110	魚
" Mullet, 110	魚
" Oysters, 110	魚
" Parrotfish, 110	魚

Paica.	Chinese Names.
Pork, catty 100	猪肉
" Pike, 300	魚
" Plaice, 300	魚
" Pomfret, White, 140	魚
" Pomfret, Black, 120	魚
" Prawns, 220	魚
" Ray, 80	魚
" Rock Fish, 80	魚
" Roach, 200	魚
" Salmon, (Canton), 50	魚
" Shark, 50	魚
" Salt Fish, 100	魚
" Skate, 50	魚
" Sturgeon, 200	魚
" Snapper, 120	魚
" Sole, 160	魚
" Tench, 110	魚
" Turbot, 110	魚
" Twites, small, fresh water, 200	魚
" Whiting, catty 90	魚
" White Bait, 90	魚

Fruits.

Paica.	Chinese Names.
Apples, (California), catty 340	金山平果
" (Tientsin), 340	天津平果
" (Japan), 340	日本平果
Bananas, fragrant, 30	香蕉
" (Birds), 30	香蕉
Chestnuts, Chinese, 100	山核桃
" Cantonese, 100	山核桃
" Cocanuts, each 50	椰子
" Ground Nuts, catty 100	花生
" Grapes, 170	葡萄
" Lemons, China, 50	檸檬
" " Peel, 250	檸檬
" Liches, dried, 250	荔枝
" " Fresh, 250	荔枝
" Limes, 50	檸檬
" Mango, (Siam), each 50	芒果
" (Manila), 50	芒果
" Mangosteens, dozen 60	山竹
" " Green, 40	山竹
" " Red, 100	山竹
" Olives, 80	橄欖
" Pine-apples, each 50	鳳梨
" Peas, catty 100	豌豆
" (Tientsin), 100	豌豆
" Pomegranates, each 70	石榴
" (Siam), catty 100	石榴
" Peaches, (Siam), 100	桃子
" Raisins, Muscatel, 40	葡萄乾
" " Pudding, 40	葡萄乾
" Water Chestnuts, com. 40	荸薺
" " Mandarin, 60	荸薺
" Walnuts, 100	核桃

Vegetables, &c.

Paica.	Chinese Names.
Artichokes, Shanghai, catty 40	上海丁竹
" Beans, (French), 100	荷蘭豆
" " Long, 100	荷蘭豆
" Beet Root, each 20	紅菜頭
" Brinjals, Green, catty 30	茄子
" " Red, 30	茄子
" Brassica, 30	白菜
" Bamboo Shoots, 100	竹筴
" Cabbage, Chinese com. 50	白菜
" Cauliflower, 50	花椰菜
" Carrots, catty 50	紅蘿蔔
" Celery, Chinese, 30	芹菜
" " English, 30	芹菜
" Chilies Dried, 130	辣椒
" " Red, 110	辣椒
" Curry Stuff, English, 40	咖喱
" Cucumbers, 50	黃瓜
" Bitter Squash, 50	苦瓜
" Garlic, 60	蒜
" Ginger, young, 50	薑
" Horse Radish, S'hai, 120	蔞
" Indian Corn, 10	玉米
" Lettuce, (English), each 10	生菜
" Mushrooms, Fresh, catty 60	蘑菇
" Onions, Bombay, 80	洋蔥
" " Green, 80	洋蔥
" " Shanghai, 40	洋蔥
" " Japan, 40	洋蔥
" Okra, 140	茄子
" Parsley, English, bundle 10	香菜
" Potatoes, Sweet, catty 20	甘薯
" " Shanghai, 20	甘薯
" " Japan, 20	甘薯
" " American, 20	甘薯
" " Poochow, 20	甘薯
" " Macao, 20	甘薯
" Pumpkin, 20	南瓜
" Purslane, 20	蔞
" Papaw, 25 30	木瓜
" Radish, 20	蘿蔔
" Rice, best quality, per picul, \$4.80	白米
" " Common, \$4.10	白米
" Shallots, catty 40	蒜
" Spinage, (Chinese), 40	菠菜
" Spinage, 40	菠菜
" Snake Corn, 40	蛇豆
" Tomatoes, 40	番茄
" Turnips, Puck, (Long), each 10	蘿蔔
" Vegetable Marrow, catty 10	茭白
" " (Long), 10	茭白
" Water Cress, 40	水蔞

Intimations.

THE CHINA REVIEW.

PUBLISHED BI-MONTHLY.

This Review, which was intended to meet the wants of many students of Chinese history and literature, has reached its twenty-second volume. The Review discusses those topics which are of interest to the students of the "Far East" and about which every intelligent person concerned with China or Japan is desirous of acquiring trustworthy information. It includes many interesting notes and original papers on the Arts, Sciences, Ethnology, History, Geography, Literature, Mythology, Natural History, Antiquities, Social Manners and Customs, etc., etc., of China, Japan, Mongolia, Tibet, and the Far East generally. Recently a new departure has been taken, and the Review now gives papers on Trade, Commerce, and Descriptive notes of travel by well-known writers. It was thought that by extending the scope of the Review in this direction, the Magazine would be made more generally useful.

The Review department receives attention, and endeavours are made to present a careful and concise record of literature on China, etc., and to give critiques embodying sketches of the most recent works on such topics. Authors and Publishers are requested to forward copies to the Editor, China Review, care of China Mail Office.

The Notes and Queries are still continued and form an important means of obtaining facts and opinions on subjects of current interest on various points.

The Correspondent's column also affords further and greater facilities for the interchange of views and discussion of various topics.

Original contributions in Chinese, Latin, or any of the Modern Languages, are accepted. The papers are contributed by the members of the various Consular, Imperial Customs, and Hongkong Services, and also by the Missionary bodies amongst whom a high degree of Chinese scholarship is and has been maintained. Amongst the regular contributors are Dr. Gladstone, Eitel, Bretschneider, and Hirth, Professor Legge, and Messrs. Balfour, Watt, Stent, Phillips, MacIntyre, Groot, Jamieson, Faber, Kopsch, Parker, Playfair, Giles, and others, all well-known names, and all of sound scholarship and thorough mastery of their subjects.

The Subscription is fixed at \$6.50 per annum, postage included—payable in advance.

Orders for binding volumes will be promptly attended to. Address, Manager, China Mail Office.

ORDERS OF THE PRESS.

All our learned societies should subscribe to this scholarly and enterprising Review.

The "China Review" is an excellent source of information.

The "China Review" is an excellent source of information.

The "China Review" is an excellent source of information.

The "China Review" is an excellent source of information.

The "China Review" is an excellent source of information.

The "China Review" is an excellent source of information.

The "China Review" is an excellent source of information.

The "China Review" is an excellent source of information.

The "China Review" is an excellent source of information.

The "China Review" is an excellent source of information.

The "China Review" is an excellent source of information.

The "China Review" is an excellent source of information.

The "China Review" is an excellent source of information.

The "China Review" is an excellent source of information.

The "China Review" is an excellent source of information.

The "China Review" is an excellent source of information.

The "China Review" is an excellent source of information.

The "China Review" is an excellent source of information.

The "China Review" is an excellent source of information.

The "China Review" is an excellent source of information.

The "China Review" is an excellent source of information.

The "China Review" is an excellent source of information.

The "China Review" is an excellent source of information.

The "China Review" is an excellent source of information.

The "China Review" is an excellent source of information.

The "China Review" is an excellent source of information.

The "China Review" is an excellent source of information.

The "China Review" is an excellent source of information.

The "China Review" is an excellent source of information.

The "China Review" is an excellent source of information.

The "China Review" is an excellent source of information.

The "China Review" is an excellent source of information.

The "China Review" is an excellent source of information.

The "China Review" is an excellent source of information.

The "China Review" is an excellent source of information.

The "China Review" is an excellent source of information.

The "China Review" is an excellent source of information.

The "China Review" is an excellent source of information.

The "China Review" is an excellent source of information.

The "China Review" is an excellent source of information.

The "China Review" is an excellent source of information.

The "China Review" is an excellent source of information.

The "China Review" is an excellent source of information.

The "China Review" is an excellent source of information.

The "China Review" is an excellent source of information.

The "China Review" is an excellent source of information.

The "China Review" is an excellent source of information.

The "China Review" is an excellent source of information.

The "China Review" is an excellent source of information.

The "China Review" is an excellent source of information.

The "China Review" is an excellent source of information.

The "China Review" is an excellent source of information.

The "China Review" is an excellent source of information.

The "China Review" is an excellent source of information.

The "China Review" is an excellent source of information.

The "China Review" is an excellent source of information.

The "China Review" is an excellent source of information.

The "China Review" is an excellent source of information.

The "China Review" is an excellent source of information.

The "China Review" is an excellent source of information.

The "China Review" is an excellent source of information.

The "China Review" is an excellent source of information.

The "China Review" is an excellent source of information.

The "China Review" is an excellent source of information.

The "China Review" is an excellent source of information.

The "China Review" is an excellent source of information.

The "China Review" is an excellent source of information.

The "China Review" is an excellent source of information.

The "China Review" is an excellent source of information.

The "China Review" is an excellent source of information.

The "China Review" is an excellent source of information.

The "China Review" is an excellent source of information.

The "China Review" is an excellent source of information.

The "China Review" is an excellent source of information.

The "China Review" is an excellent source of information.

The "China Review" is an excellent source of information.

The "China Review" is an excellent source of information.

The "China Review" is an excellent source of information.

The "China Review" is an excellent source of information.

The "China Review" is an excellent source of information.

THE NEW UNIVERSE-1.

Mr Robert P. G. Corio, the Chairman of the recent "heresy-hunt" meeting at St. James's Hall, maintains that the teaching of Archdeacon Wilson, Canon Frimantle, and Canon Gore, on the religious bearings of Evolution, "involves the denial of the existence of Almighty God, and the destruction of the whole scheme of Christianity." Mr. Corio, no doubt, represents a type of mind still existent, which regards modern knowledge as suggestive of nothing but doubt. It is that the outcome of it.

There are his conceptions of the government of God, which are as unlike each other as the science of the Dark Ages is unlike that of the nineteenth century, and for the same reason. The medieval idea of God's will accepted, by many minds, has been done over since the days of Copernicus. Every advance in knowledge has pushed it into the background of thought. Those who have believed that religion was bound up with ancient and incredible doctrines have naturally found nothing to take the place in their souls made vacant by the departure of the outworn and the unbelievable. But to those who have been hopeful and receptive of spiritual impressions there has come a new and noble faith to fill their souls, and to the modern world with the clear light of rational contentment. The nature of the theological change which is going on will, perhaps, be made clear by a brief review of the course of modern discovery. For the beginning of this change dates not from Darwin and Spencer, but from Copernicus, who, in the 16th century, announced the centrality of the sun in the solar system.

In the 16th century came Galileo, Kepler, and Descartes, who widened the horizon of human thought, and suggested the infinity of the universe. Galileo found a toy, and made a telescope; and through it he saw the satellites of Jupiter, the phases of Venus, and the spots on the Sun. He studied the pendulum, and discovered the law of moving bodies. Then Kepler applied the new knowledge to the planets, and the laws which regulate their orbits, distances, and velocities of the planets. Descartes finished the magnificent achievement of that century by the invention of analytic geometry, thus preparing the way for Newton, who, fifty years later, announced the law of universal gravitation. These additions to knowledge are not isolated facts, but statements and illustrations of universal law; and I need scarcely add that they were denounced as being contradictory to the Bible, inimical to religion and subversive of morality.

After Newton there came, in the 18th century, Kant, Laplace, and Lamarck. These made announcements which, according to the point of view, are either blasphemous misstatements of the universe, or are grand with the awful beauty of the Infinite. Kant and Laplace worked on the theory since known as the nebular hypothesis. According to this theory the worlds have not been created by any arbitrary exercise of power in a cornered time. They have grown. Our solar system, for example, consists of worlds slowly formed by condensation of a cloud of fiery mist which once filled the orbit of the most distant planet, and extended beyond it. Lamarck suggested the variability of species—an idea afterwards so fruitful in the researches of Darwin and Wallace.

The innumerable discoveries of the 16th century have grown out of the application of the laws of thought expounded by the intellects of those who for 500 years have put their shoulders to a common task, and have never been closed again. They have proved the infinite extent and the vast age of the solar universe. They have discovered the laws of the universe, and have reduced to mathematical expression the eternal law of force and motion. In strict accordance with these principles, and in illustration of them, have come the typical achievements of science in our own time. In accordance with the laws of thought, the proofs of the immense antiquity of the earth, the proofs of the great age of fossil remains of animals, and the proofs that for not less than one hundred thousand years at least man has lived upon the earth. These facts came the proof that the law of heredity is manifest in the successive and ascending series of plants, animals, and men, and that as the worlds have been developed by a continuous and unbroken impulse of incessant creative power, so, too, have the laws of the universe been developed by the slow and uniform process of evolution. That doctrine once fairly stated found speedy illustration in every department of science. Space would fail me to enumerate the names, much more to characterize the labours of these men, in the study of geology, botany, archaeology, and prehistoric civilisation, and the comparison of religions have thrown a flood of light upon every problem of thought. Let it suffice to say that no scientific man of the first rank can be found who would not affirm the doctrine of evolution, and creation within six thousand years of time.

A discovery less noted by the general public, but even more disquieting to some, while more inspiring to others, is that of the conservation and correlation of forces. This discovery, which came from the study of electricity, attraction, chemical force, and electric energy are not many forces, but transformations of one force—a force indestructible—a force which can be tracked through all its forms of energy, and traced back at last to the sun, which is the source and motive power of our solar system.

The review is tempting, but my main purpose is not to present a summary of the modern sciences. It is time to revert to the two logical conceptions to which I referred—the one doomed to perish because it is contradicted by things, actually known; the other destined to increase because the subtleties of science add a new grandeur, and to the foundations of religion a new solidity.

There is a theory of God which is impossible to the mind saturated with modern knowledge. God as a being of impulse, fields, variable, changing His purposes and mode of operation to accommodate Himself to the changing needs of man; a God who puts angry and is placated, who is obliged to plan, and who is forced to alter His plan, who is obliged to reveal Himself as a being so limited as to manifest His power through the agency of things, actually known, or improved to suit any emergency or emergency in the history of mankind; that conception is gods, and gone never to return. What have we in the place of it?

S. F. K. WILKINS.

84, Evening-road, Stoke Newington, N.

W. ROBINSON & Co., Piano and Musical Instrument specialists and experts. Workrooms and Factory, Duddell St., Show Rooms, Queens Road Central.

"Gordon," asked May of her brother, "are those your toothpick shoes on the back porch?" "Yes," said "There's a good thing to keep your teeth out of them."

Intimations.

FOR THE RACES.

G. FALCONER & Co. have just received several handsome

STERLING SILVER CUPS, CLARET JUGS & PLATE,

SUITABLE FOR RACE PRIZES.

Also

HIGH-CLASS GOLD AND SILVER STOP WATCHES.

Agents for Ross's Famous London-made Field-glasses, Binoculars and Telescopes.

180

A WORD TO MOTHERS.

You do not always know the real cause of enervated tendencies of your babies, or just why your children are thin and pale. You do not need to. What you want is a cure for whatever

Printed and published by Gao. MURRAY BARR, at the Printing and Stationery Office, No. 1, Wyndham Street.